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PHILADELPHIA.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, *That the following Acts and Resolutions be published for the information of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and such persons as may have to transact business with the Bank.*

THAT the Bank shall be opened on every day (Sundays, Christmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) at nine o'clock in the morning, and so remain until four o'clock in the afternoon.

That discounts for the present, and until altered by a quarterly or special meeting of the Board of Directors convened for that purpose, shall be made at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and that all bills or notes offered for discount, shall be delivered into the Bank on Monday or Wednesday, and laid before the Directors, together with a state of the funds of the Bank every Tuesday and Thursday, on which days the discount shall be settled, and shall be made known on the next succeeding days.

That discounts shall be made for the present, and until altered by a quarterly or special meeting of the Board of Directors convened for that purpose, upon personal security only with at least two responsible names, for a term not exceeding sixty days, and that three days of grace be allowed on all bills or notes payable to the Bank, and that the discount be taken for the same.

That bills or notes left with the Bank shall be presented for acceptance, and the money collected or demanded, free of expence: Provided nevertheless, that in case of non-payment and protest, the charge of protest shall be paid by the person lodging the bill or note.

That payments made at the Bank shall be examined at the time, and no error suggested afterwards shall be corrected.

That the payment of the portion of the capital stock, consisting of specie, which will be due on the several shares subscribed on the first Monday in January next, be made at the Bank—but that the portion consisting of public debt, which will be due on the several shares subscribed, on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the option of the Stockholders, by transferring the same to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, at any time on or before the first Monday of January next, either upon the books of the treasury, or upon the books of any of the Commissioners of Loans for any of the United States.

That the form of the power for voting by proxy at any election, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint to be substitute and proxy for and in name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States, as fully as might or could were personally present. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power for voting by proxy respecting the enacting, repealing or amending Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint substitute or proxy, to represent at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and in name and behalf, to vote respecting the enacting, repealing or amending such Bye-Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, as may be deemed necessary and convenient for the government of the said Bank. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power for selling, assigning and transferring Bank Stock, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby constitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney, for and in name and behalf, to sell, assign and transfer unto any person or persons, the whole or any part of share unto belonging in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and for that purpose to make and execute all necessary acts of assignments and transfer, and furthermore one or more persons under to substitute with like full power. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the presence of }

That the form of the power to receive Dividends be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby constitute and appoint lawful attorney for and in name and behalf, to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on share to belonging, in the capital or joint stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. In witness whereof, have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } In the presence of }

That the Bank shall receive and pay all specie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or shall hereafter be established by Congress.

That the lawful possession of a certificate for a share in the Bank of the United States, issued by the persons appointed to receive subscriptions to the said Bank, and accompanied by an assignment thereof, shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the transfer at the Bank of such share to the person to whom the same shall have been thus assigned.

That the delivery to THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank of the United States, of a certificate of public debt, bearing an annual interest of six per cent. and standing upon the books of a Loan-Office in any of the States, accompanied with a power of attorney authorizing the said THOMAS WILLING, or his substitute, to transfer to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, the whole, or the part, of the stock expressed in such certificate, shall for so much as may be thus transferred, be deemed a payment pursuant to the charter of the said Bank, and on account of the first and second payment in the public debt, which will become due upon Bank shares on the first Monday in January next, provided that the delivery of the said certificate and power of attorney be made to the said THOMAS WILLING on or before the said first Monday in January—and that satisfactory evidence be given to the Directors of the said Bank, of the completion of such transfers, on or before the first Monday in March next.

That the Bank receive transfers of any of the public debt in trust for such persons as may require the same.

That in all cases when thereunto required, that the Bank accept powers of attorney for receiving interests due, or to grow due upon any of the public debt, and hold the same at the order of the proprietor, free of charge.

Resolved, That it will be expedient to establish Offices of Discount and Deposit in the several cities of *Charleston* and *New-York*, and towns of *Baltimore* and *Boston*, and as soon as may be after the first Monday of January next, upon the following plan:

Article 1. The Directors of the Bank of the United States shall appoint a number of Directors, not less than nine for each department, a majority of whom shall constitute a board.

Art. 2. The Directors for each department shall choose one of their number for President.

Art. 3. The Directors of the Bank of the United States shall appoint the Cashiers of departments.

Art. 4. The Directors of departments shall appoint their respective Tellers, Clerks and Servants, and the securities by them given shall be approved by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Art. 5. The Directors of departments shall be annually appointed, but not more than three-fourths of whom, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year.

Art. 6. The compensation to the President, Tellers, Clerks and Servants of departments, shall be established by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Art. 7. The manner of keeping, stating and rendering the accounts of the departments, shall be prescribed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, and the observance of the rules established shall be enforced by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to whom accounts of departments shall be rendered.

Art. 8. That part of the capital stock of the Bank which consists of the public debt of the United States, shall not be divided, but the departments shall discount upon such part of the specie capital of the said Bank as the Directors shall apportion to them, with such part of the deposits as shall be lodged with them from time to time, as the Directors of departments shall judge safe and expedient.

Art. 9. All notes issued at the departments shall be signed and countersigned by the President and Cashier of the Bank of the United States—shall be made payable at the respective departments from which they are issued, and shall be delivered to the Cashier of the department, who shall give duplicate receipts for the same, one of which is to be lodged with the President of the Bank of the United States, and the other with the President of the department.

Art. 10. All notes which shall have become unfit for circulation, shall be cancelled by the President and Directors of departments, and immediately thereafter transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, who shall cause the said departments to be credited for the same.

Art. 11. The respective departments shall, once in every week, make out and transmit to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, a distinct abstract of the state of their funds—which abstract shall ascertain the amount of the debts and credits of the department, the amount of notes issued by the department and then in circulation, the amount of cash on hand—and shall likewise distinguish in the account of cash on hand, how much thereof is in specie, and how much in the several kinds of Bank notes.

Art. 12. That the continuance of the said departments shall be at the pleasure of the Directors of the Bank of the United States—but none of the foregoing regulations shall be rescinded, unless at a meeting of a majority of the whole number of Directors, after a notice given for that purpose at a preceding meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS WILLING, PRESIDENT.

Countersigned,
JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

☞ *Some inaccuracies having occurred in those publications of the Bye-Laws of the Bank of the United States, which have already appeared—an authentic copy will be published in the next number of this paper, pursuant to orders of the Directors.*

EXTRACTS.

ON THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

FREEDOM of speech is the privilege of man; the peculiar privilege of an American; but I do not say that it is never abused; it is abused when virtue is drawn in a forbidding, and when vice is painted in a seducing light; it is abused when truth is obscured by dark shades, and when falsehood is dressed in the most captivating colours; it is abused when liberty is exhibited bound in chains, and when tyranny is placed in a pleasing point of view, embellished with every ornament which can dazzle and delude. To drop the pencil—he, surely, whatever be his rank in life, whatever be his post in society, discovers neither wisdom nor benevolence, who endeavors, as a politician, to loosen the bands of morality; and as a moralist, to weaken the ties of religion.—Such a man, whatever be his rank in life, whatever be his post in society, is not a friend to mankind—nor himself.

Of Prohibition with respect to the Exportation of GOLD *and* SILVER.

COULD Spain and Portugal have succeeded in executing their foolish laws for *hedging in the cuckow*, as *Locke* calls it, and have kept at home all their gold and silver, those metals would, by this time, have been of little more value than so much lead or iron. Their plenty would have lessened their value. We see the folly of these edicts; but are not our own prohibitory and restrictive laws, that are professedly made with intention to bring in a balance in our favour from our trade with foreign nations to be paid in money, and laws to prevent the necessity of exporting that money, which, if they could be thoroly executed, would make money as plenty, and of as little value. I say, are not such laws akin to those Spanish edicts; follies of the same family?

By Authority.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *a Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between the United States, and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, was made and concluded the ſecond day of the Month of July laſt; and whereas I have by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, in due form ratified the ſaid Treaty: Now to the end that the ſame be obſerved and performed with good Faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the ſaid Treaty to be herewith publiſhed*, And I do hereby enjoin and require *all Officers of the United States, civil and military, and all other Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, to govern themſelves according to the ſaid Treaty, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.*

(L.S.) *GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, this eleventh day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſixteenth Year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.* G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH. JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the ſecond day of the month of July laſt, by WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor in and over the Territory of the United States ſouth of the River Ohio, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the ſouthern Diſtrict; who was duly authoriſed thereto, on the one part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, whoſe names are hereunto ſigned, on the other part; which Treaty is in the Form and Words following:

A TREATY of Peace and Friendſhip, made and concluded between the Preſident of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the ſaid States, and the underſigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the ſaid Nation.

The Parties being deſirous of eſtabliſhing permanent Peace and Friendſhip between the United States and the ſaid Cherokee Nation, and the Citizens and Members thereof, and to remove the Cauſes of War by aſcertaining their Limits, and making other neceſſary, juſt and friendly Arrangements: The Preſident of the United States, by William Blount, Governor of the Territory of the United States of America ſouth of the River Ohio, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the ſouthern Diſtrict, who is veſted with full powers for theſe purpoſes, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Senate of the United States: And the Cherokee Nation by the underſigned Chiefs and Warriors repreſenting the ſaid Nation, have agreed to the following Articles, namely;

ART. 1. There ſhall be perpetual peace and friendſhip between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals compoſing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians.

ART. 2. The underſigned Chiefs and Warriors, for themſelves, and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themſelves, and the ſaid Cherokee nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other ſovereign whoſoever; and they alſo ſtipulate that the ſaid Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, *individual State*, or with individuals of any State.

ART. 3. The Cherokee nation ſhall deliver to the Governor of the Territory of the United States of America, ſouth of the River Ohio, on or before the firſt day of April next at this place, all perſons who are now priſoners, captured by them from any part of the United States: And the United States ſhall on or before the ſame day, and at the ſame place, reſtore to the Cherokees, all the priſoners now in captivity, which the citizens of the United States have captured from them.

ART. 4. The boundary between the citizens of the United States, and the Cherokee nation, is and ſhall be as follows:—Beginning at the top of the Currahee mountain, where the Creek line paſſes it—thence a direct line to Tugelo river—thence North Eaſt to the Ocunna mountain, and over the ſame along the South-Carolina Indian boundary to the North-Carolina boundary—thence North to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that ſhall paſs the Holſton at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River, from thoſe running into the Tenneſſee—Thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the ſame to the top of Cumberland Mountain—thence a direct line to the Cumberland River where the Kentucky road croſſes it—thence down the Cumberland River to a point from which a South-weſt line will ſtrike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from thoſe of Duck River forty miles above Naſhville—thence down the ſaid ridge to a point from whence a South-weſt line will ſtrike the mouth of Duck river.

And in order to preclude for ever all diſputes relative to the ſaid boundary, the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, and marked plainly by three perſons appointed on the part of the United States, and three Cherokees on the part of their nation.

And in order to extinguiſh for ever all claims of the Cherokee nation, or any part thereof to any of the land lying to the right of the line above deſcribed, beginning as aforeſaid at the Currahee mountain, it is hereby agreed, that in addition to the conſideration heretofore made for the ſaid land, the United States will cauſe *certain valuable goods* to be immediately delivered to the underſigned Chiefs and Warriors, for the uſe of their nation, and the ſaid United States will alſo cauſe the ſum of one thouſand dollars to be paid annually to the ſaid Cherokee nation.---And the underſigned Chiefs and Warriors, do hereby for themſelves and the whole Cherokee nation, their heirs and deſcendants, for the conſiderations above mentioned, RELEASE, QUIT-CLAIM, RELINQUISH and CEDE, all the land to the right of the line deſcribed and beginning as aforeſaid.

ART. 5. It is ſtipulated and agreed, that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, ſhall have a free and unmoleſted uſe of a road from Waſhington diſtrict to Mero diſtrict, and of the navigation of the Tenneſſee River.

ART. 6. It is agreed on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating their trade.

ART. 7. The United States ſolemnly guarantee to the Cherokee nation, all their lands not hereby ceded.

ART. 8. If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhall ſettle on any of the Cherokee's lands, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may puniſh him or not, as they pleaſe.

ART. 9. No citizen or inhabitant of the United States, ſhall attempt to hunt or deſtroy the game on the lands of the Cherokees,—nor ſhall any citizen or inhabitant go into the Cherokee country, without a paſſport firſt obtained from the Governor of ſome one of the United States, or territorial diſtricts, or ſuch other perſon as the Preſident of the United States may from time to time authoriſe to grant the ſame.

ART. 10. If any Cherokee Indian or Indians, or perſon reſiding among them, or who ſhall take refuge in their nation, ſhall ſteal a horſe from, or commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee nation ſhall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be puniſhed according to the laws of the United States.

ART. 11. If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement or territory belonging to the Cherokees, and ſhall there commit any crime upon, or treſpaſs againſt the perſon or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which if committed within the juriſdiction of any State, or within the juriſdiction of either of the ſaid diſtricts, againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be puniſhable by the laws of ſuch State or diſtrict, ſuch offender or offenders, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment, and ſhall be proceeded againſt in the ſame manner, as if the offence had been committed within the juriſdiction of the State or diſtrict to which he or they may belong, againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ART. 12. In caſe of violence on the perſons or property of the individuals of either party—neither retaliation or repriſal ſhall be committed by the other, until ſatisfaction ſhall have been demanded of the party of which the aggreſſor is, and ſhall have been refuſed.

ART. 13. The Cherokees ſhall give notice to the citizens of the United States, of any deſigns which they may know, or ſuſpect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe or by any perſon whatever, againſt the peace and intereſt of the United States.

ART. 14. That the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdſmen and cultivators, inſtead of remaining in a ſtate of hunters, the United States will from time to time furniſh gratuitouſly the ſaid nation with uſeful implements of huſbandry, and further to aſſiſt the ſaid nation in ſo deſirable a purſuit, and at the ſame time to eſtabliſh a certain mode of communication, the United States will ſend ſuch, and ſo many perſons to reſide in ſaid nation as they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who ſhall qualify themſelves to act as interpreters.—Theſe perſons ſhall have lands aſſigned by the Cherokees for cultivation for themſelves and their ſucceſſors in office—but they ſhall be precluded exerciſing any kind of traffic.

ART. 15. All animoſities for paſt grievances ſhall henceforth ceaſe, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution with all good faith and ſincerity.

ART. 16. This Treaty ſhall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall have been ratified by the Preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and the whole Cherokee Nation, the parties have hereunto ſet their hands and ſeals, at the treaty ground on the bank of the Holſton, near the mouth of the French Broad, within the United States, this ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, L. S.
Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America ſouth of the River Ohio, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the ſouthern Diſtrict.

Chuleoah, † or the Boots,	L.S.	Yonewatleh, † or Bear at home,	L.S.
Squalleruttah, † or hanging Maw,	L.S.	Long Will, †	L.S.
Ocunna, † or the Badger,	L.S.	Kunoſkeſkie, † or John Watts,	L.S.
Enoleh, † or Black Fox,	L.S	Nenetooyah, † or bloody Fellow,	L.S.
Nontuaka, † or the Northward,	L.S.	Chuquilatague, † or Double-head,	L.S.
Tekakiſka, †	L.S.	Hoolaquah, † or big Acorn,	L.S.
Chutloh, or Kingfiſher,	L.S.	Toowayelloh, † or bold Hunter,	L.S.
Tuckaſeh, † or Tarrapin,	L.S.	Jahle-oonoyehka, † or middle ſtriker,	L.S.
Kateh, †	L.S.	Kinneſah, † or Cabin,	L.S.
Kunnochatutloh, † or the Crane,	L.S.	Tullotehe, † or two killer,	L.S.
Cauquillehannah, † or the Thigh,	L.S.	Koolouſkee, † or ſtopt ſtill,	L.S.
Cheſquotteloneh, † or yellow Bird,	L.S.	Kulſatehe, †	L.S.
Chickaſawtehe, † or chickaſaw killer,	L.S.	Auquotague, † the little Turkey's Son,	L.S.
Tuſkegatehe, † or Tuſkega killer,	L.S.	Talohteſke, † or Upſetter,	L.S.
Kulſatehe, †	L.S.	Chéákoneſke, † or Otter Lifter,	L.S.
Tinkſhalene, †	L.S.	Keſhukaune, † or ſhe reigns,	L.S.
Sawuttteh, † or ſlave catcher,	L.S.	Toonaunailoh, †	L.S.
Aukuah, †	L.S.	Tééſteki, † or common Diſturber,	L.S.
Oſenaleh, †	L.S.	Robin Mc. Clemore,	L.S.
Kenotetah, † or riſing Fawn,	L.S.	Skyuka, †	L.S.
Kanetetoka, † or ſtanding Turkey,	L.S.		

JOHN THOMPSON, Interpreter.
JAMES CAREY, Interpreter.

Done in preſence of

DAN. SMITH, Secretary of the Territory of the United States, ſouth of the River Ohio.
THOMAS KENNEDY, of Kaintuckey.
JAMES ROBERTSON, of Mero Diſtrict.
CLAIBORNE WATKINS, of Virginia.
JOHN M. WHITNEY, of Georgia.
FAUCHE, of Georgia.
TITUS OGDEN, of North-Carolina.
JOHN CHISHOLM, of Waſhington Diſtrict.
ROBERT KING.
THOMAS GEGG.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having ſeen and conſidered the ſaid Treaty, do by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, ACCEPT, RATIFY and CONFIRM the ſame, and every article and clauſe thereof: In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

L. S. GIVEN in the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſixteenth year of the ſovereignty and Independence of the United States.

By the PRESIDENT, G. WASHINGTON.
TH. JEFFERSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

November the 14th.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has been pleaſed to make the following appointments:

SECOND REGIMENT. Elijah Tiſdale, Surgeon's Mate, *vice* Sumner, declined.

November the 15th.

SECOND REGIMENT. Micah M'Donough, Enſign, *vice* Duff, declined—William Balch, Enſign, *vice* Sohier, appointed Lieutenant—George Demelar, Enſign, *vice* Miller, promoted.

November the 16th.

Nathaniel Rogers to be Marſhal of the New-Hampſhire diſtrict, *vice* John Parker, deceaſed.

Alexander Moore to be Surveyor of the Port of Weſt Point, in Virginia, *vice* John Spotſwood Moore, who has reſigned his appointment.

Charles Brown to be Collector of the Port of Georgetown, in South-Carolina, *vice* John Cogdell, who has reſigned his appointment.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1791.

MR. GOODUE preſented a petition from the merchants and diſtillers of the town of Salem, in Maſſachuſetts, praying a reduction of the duty impoſed on ſpirits of domeſtic manufacture, and an increaſe in that on foreign ſpirits, with ſundry other modifications of the law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Brown preſented a petition from ſundry inhabitants of the diſtrict of Kentucky, praying to be relieved from the operation of the exciſe law, until they ſhall have obtained the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſo far as it reſpects a temporary ſuſpenſion of the exciſe law.

Mr. Fitzſimons called up the petition of a committee of the public creditors, who loaned money to the United States, between September 1777, and March 1778, and moved that it ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, for his opinion on the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that the ſubject of this petition had undergone a deciſion during the laſt ſeſſion, when a petition of a ſimilar nature was preſented. Speculation, he ſaid, had already taken a ſufficiently ample range through the United States; and he hoped no new paths would be opened for its future walks. He would move that the prayer of the petition could not be granted.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, that the nature of the petition ſeemed to be miſunderſtood; he was as little diſpoſed as any gentleman on the floor, to innovate in the funding ſyſtem; he would not undertake to pronounce, that the petitioners were entitled to any relief, but he thought the Secretary of the Treaſury did not conſider this caſe as provided for under the funding law, in which caſe, he thought that the wiſdom and juſtice of the houſe were intereſted in taking the ſame into conſideration.

Mr. Gerry, after giving the hiſtory of the emiſſion of the bills of credit in queſtion, urged the propriety of doing equal juſtice to every claſs of the public creditors, and declared in favor of the reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who would ſtate facts, upon which the houſe could determine whether or no the prayer of the petition could be granted.

Mr. Sedgwick thought a ſufficient proviſion had been made; that it was not the intereſt of the people to proceed any farther; this would only raiſe paſſions, that were now ſubſided, but had heretofore been productive of conſiderable miſchief to the country; it would ſhew the people, that the houſe entertained doubts reſpecting the ſufficiency of the proviſion; ſpeculators would employ all their arts to draw the certificates out of the hands of the preſent holders; and he left it to gentlemen to determine whether ſuch a ſcene of ſpeculation would prove advantageous to the country; beſides, he would aſk, whether the required proviſion could be made without altering the ſyſtem already eſtabliſhed?

Mr. Gerry obſerved, that the objection, drawn from ſpeculation, would prove an argument equally valid againſt funding, and even againſt the coinage of money, ſince gamblers would apply the coin to the purpoſes of gaming; it had been ſaid, that many of the certificates in queſtion had been loaned: but he would aſk, whether, becauſe a number of perſons, not knowing their rights, had yielded them up, an argument could thence be drawn, why others, who underſtood their rights ſhould not maintain them, or why the former ſhould not be redreſſed? Ought the government to take advantage of the ignorance of the public creditors? he hoped not: the former memorial, to which the gentleman [Mr. Sedgwick] alluded, was very different from the preſent one, and contained many matters, which would have required a total alteration of the funding ſyſtem.

Mr. Lawrance ſaw no neceſſity for a reference: a knowledge of facts could be obtained from the journals of Congreſs; as to applying to the Secretary for his opinion, this would only prove a ſource of embarraſſment; better to take it up in committee of the whole, or in the houſe, without a knowledge of his opinion: when the ſcale of depreciation was applied to the public debt, it was unequally applied, ſome receiving intereſt on the nominal, others on the ſpecie value; in the funding bill it was contemplated, that the former claſs ſhould be allowed ſuch in-

tereſt up to the cloſe of the laſt year; and the only queſtion now is, whether any alteration ſhall be made in the funding bill; whether one claſs of public creditors ſhall have a different meaſure of juſtice dealt out to them, from what others have had: he concluded with a wiſh that the ſubject ſhould be taken up in committee of the whole.

The queſtion, on the reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury, was then taken, and loſt: whereupon,

Mr. Lawrance moved, that the perition ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Boudinot was of opinion, that the funding ſyſtem had done ample juſtice, and that thoſe who complied with it, have no reaſonable ground of complaint: at the time of the paſſing the law, it had been ſaid, that men would be forced by it to come in and ſubſcribe, whether they would or not; a clauſe was therefore inſerted in favor of non-ſubſcribing public creditors, by virtue of which, the petitioners, who are of the non-ſubſcribing claſs, conſider themſelves in the ſame ſituation as before the law was enacted; but an improper conſtruction has been given to that clauſe, and therefore it is that the creditors complain: were any one of them to bring an action againſt the public officers, he would in his opinion, obtain redreſs: they applied to the Houſe for redreſs; and the queſtion was, whether they ſhould be forced to ſubſcribe, or be entitled to the benefit of their contract; he would not wiſh that any man ſhould be forced to comply with the terms of the funding ſyſtem againſt his will: he would have every man at liberty to accept or reject them at his pleaſure; and he thought it unreaſonable that any man ſhould have his ſix per cent reduced to four, without his own conſent.

Mr. Fitzſimons thought further information on the ſubject neceſſary, and therefore it was, that he favored the reference: one circumſtance, he ſaid, was unattended to by the gentlemen who had ſpoke on the ſubject; and that was, that the non-ſubſcribing creditors muſt deliver up the original certificates, before they can receive their intereſt; but this they do not chooſe to do, becauſe theſe certificates bear a promiſe of intereſt on the original value, and they would afterwards receive intereſt only on the reduced value.

The queſtion being then taken on the commitment to a committee of the whole, and loſt.

Mr. Sedgwick moved a reſolution, that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Barnewell obſerved that he, and probably ſome others of the new members, were not thoroughly acquainted with the ſubject; and therefore he wiſhed the queſtion might be poſtponed. The reſolution was, in conſequence, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance then called up a petition of ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York, holders of certain bills of credit, iſſued in 1780. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to conſider and report his opinion thereon.

Mr. Baldwin called up the petition of General Jackſon, relative to the Georgia election; which, after ſome debate, was referred to the committee heretofore appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in caſes of conteſted elections. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Hartley, member for Pennſylvania, and Mr. Schoonmaker, from New-York, took their ſeats this day.

Sundry petititions were preſented, read, and committed.

Mr. Lawrance laid the following reſolution on the table,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time limited for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

On the bill directing the mode in which, certain evidences of the debt of the United States which have been loſt or deſtroyed, may be renewed—

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair—

The bill was read.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the words, *loſt or*, ſhould be ſtruck out of the firſt clauſe—He ſaid that the proviſions in the bill to guard againſt impoſition on the public in caſes of loſt certificates, did not appear to him to be adequate to the purpoſe—and this was not only his opinion, but that of every gentleman who was on the committee who had reported the bill in the above form, agreeable to orders of the Houſe, He called on thoſe gentlemen who were in favor of retaining the words, to deviſe a mode by which the public might be ſecured.

Mr. Lawrance was oppoſed to the motion—He thought the bill itſelf contained competent proviſions in the caſe; he pointed out ſeveral other particulars which might be attended to in the proceſs of this buſineſs, that would afford ſufficient ſecurity—ſuch as the checks which would aſcertain that the certificates, which it was ſaid were loſt, had exiſted—reference to the loſt certificate might be contained in the renewed certificate—a procraſtination for a conſiderable time of the payment of the intereſt, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick replied, that the difficulties would not, in his opinion, be obviated by what the gentleman had ſuggeſted. The committee had applied for information to the Officers of the Treaſury, who were decidedly of opinion that no adequate proviſion againſt deception could be deviſed in reſpect to the renewal of loſt certificates. Conſiderable debate occurred on the motion, which was finally agreed to, and the words *loſt or* ſtruck out. Sundry other amendments were agreed to by the committee—they then roſe, and the Chairman raported them to the houſe.

On motion to agree to the firſt amendment, Mr. Bourne (R. I.) ſaid he hoped that it would not be agreed to, as he conceived the bill in its preſent form would not afford the relief propoſed in any degree—becauſe, he obſerved, that there were very few caſes in which poſitive evidence of the deſtruction of a certificate could be produced.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that, moſt undoubtedly, ſtrong *preſumptive* evidence would anſwer in every caſe, which would come before the perſon appointed to judge on thoſe occaſions.

Mr. Seney was oppoſed to the amendment—he ſaid it made a diſcrimination between two claſſes of unfortunate perſons, which was not warranted in reaſon or juſtice. If this amendment ſhould be agreed to, he ſhould think himſelf obliged to vote againſt the bill altogether.

Mr. Sheredine and Mr. Murray ſpake alſo againſt the motion to agree to the amendment.—An adjournment being called for, the houſe roſe without taking the vote.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. White preſented the petition of Philip Bouſh, praying that a loſt or deſtroyed certificate, his property, may be renewed.

Mr. Vining preſented a petition from the branch pilots of the river and bay of Delaware, ſtating certain diſadvantages which they labor under, on account of the ſuſpenſion of a certain law of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in their favor; alſo on account of the reduced rates of pilotage, which were eſtabliſhed upwards of 30 years ago—read and referred to the committee appointed to report a bill for the regulating of pilots, &c. in the bays of Cheſapeake and Delaware.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the repreſentation and petition of John Franklin, praying compenſation for a quantity of mahogany, &c. uſed in the public ſervice during the late war—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Boudinot preſented the petition of James Weeks, praying compenſation for loſs ſuſtained on a veſſel deſtroyed during the late war, to promote the public intereſt; laid on the table.

Mr. Page reported a bill apportioning the repreſentation of the people of the United States according to the firſt enumeration, which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe, on Monday next—to be printed in the interim; By this bill New-Hampſhire is to have 4, Maſſachuſetts 15, Rhode-Iſland 2, Vermont 2, Connecticut 7, New-York 11, New-Jerſey 5, Pennſylvania 14, Delaware 1, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, Kentucky 2 after next June, North-Carolina 11, and Georgia 2 Repreſentatives in the Congreſs to be choſen after March 1793; South-Carolina according to the cenſus after it is compleated.

Sundry petitions were read, and committed to the Secretary of War to report thereon.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, communicating to the Houſe a letter from the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the Colony of St. Domingo to the Congreſs of the United States.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States encloſing a copy of his Indent account; theſe were read and laid on the table.

The amendments propoſed by the committee of the whole to the bill directing the mode of renewing certain certificates of public debt which have been loſt or deſtroyed—were taken into conſideration, and after conſiderable debate accepted by the Houſe; but the queſtion for engroſſing in order to the third reading being put was negatived, and the bill conſequently loſt.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom the petition of James Jackſon was referred brought in a report which was read, and laid on the table. This report had reference to the mode of procedure in inveſtigating the ſubject of the conteſted election.

The memorial of the commiſſioned officers ſerving in the army of the United States, reſpecting the reduction of their pay, &c.—was read and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Lawrance, Williamſon, and Kitchell.

The ſtanding committee of elections, reported on the letter from the Executive of the ſtate of Maryland, reſpecting the reſignation of William Pinckney, and the election of John Francis Mercer in his ſtead—the report was that John F. Mercer was duly elected. The report was read and laid on the table.

The petition of Capt. Jonathan Haſkell, reſpecting a ſum of money received by him on the public account, and which he had loſt, was read and committed to the Secretary of War, to report a ſtate of facts relative thereto.

The petitions of Joſias Clapham, Daniel Robbins, Philip Bouſh and Phineas Ware, praying that certain loſt or deſtroyed certificates may be renewed, were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee on the petition of Stephen Zacchary, reported a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to grant relief purſuant to the prayer of ſaid petition. Adjourned till Monday.

The Speech and Oath of the King of the French, ſpoken in the National Aſſembly, on the 14th Sept. 1791, for the Acceptation of the Conſtitution.

GENTLEMEN,

I COME here ſolemnly to confirm the acceptance I have given to the Conſtitutional Act; in conſequence—I SWEAR TO BE FAITHFUL TO THE NATION AND TO THE LAW, and to employ all the power which is delegated to me to maintaining the Conſtitution decreed by the Conſtituent National Aſſembly, and cauſing the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable æra, be that of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and unity, and become the pledge of the happineſs of the people and of the proſperity of the empire.

Philadelphia, November 19.

In claſſing the Senators from the ſtate of Vermont, Mr. BRADLEY is of the claſs whoſe ſeats will become vacant at the expiration of four years, from March, 1791—and Mr. ROBINSON, of that whoſe ſeats will be vacated in ſix years,

A bill reſpecting Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls, and a bill to determine the time of chooſing Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, have had a ſecond reading in the Senate of the United States.

In our laſt it was mentioned that the King of Spain had declared war againſt the Moors—it now appears that the ſovereign of Morocco had been before hand in declaring war againſt Spain.

The letter from the King of France to the National Aſſembly, in which he accepts of the Conſtitution, is dated the 13th Sept. On the 14th he was to meet the National Aſſembly to ratify the celebrated inſtrument in their preſence. The ceremony of the proclamation of the Conſtitution took place the 18th, in the Field of Confederation. The Mayor of Paris, preceded by Heralds, and ſurrounded by a numerous and brilliant troop of grenadiers, aſcended the *Altar of the Country*; arrived at the ſummit, he held up the Conſtitutional Code to the veneration of an immenſe multitude of citizens, who rent the air with ſhouts and acclamations of joy. At 5 o'clock, a ſuperb balloon was raiſed, and in the evening the moſt brilliant illuminations took place in the Elyſian Fields, &c. &c. The King and Queen, with the Prince Royal, viſiting theſe, were received with enthuſiaſm, and ſhouts of *Vive le Roi*, and *Vive la Reine*, were heard from all quarters. The Ariſtocrats, it is ſaid, are all in the utmoſt conſternation at the King's accepting the Conſtitution.

Thus the National Aſſembly have brought their labors to a triumphant iſſue, by giving to the people of France a Conſtitution, in which, like that of the United States, the principle of improvement is infuſed; ſo that, if on experiment, it ſhould be found inadequate to the preſervation of "*peace, liberty and ſafety*," it is ſuſceptible of being carried to the deſired degree of perfection.

The ſubject of the diſturbances in the French Colonies has occaſioned much warmth in the National Aſſembly, according to the lateſt accounts. The intelligence we may expect to receive from France after the recent accounts from Hiſpaniola ſhall have reached Europe, will be peculiarly intereſting; for notwithſtanding the idea of diſtant Colonies as appendages to a government, has been lately philoſophized upon, as diſadvantageous, and pernicious to the parent country, it appears that very powerful intereſts are involved in the queſtion as it reſpects France.

As a free government depends on the virtue of the people, and every degree of virtue owes its exiſtence to light and information—the friends of our happy Conſtitution and the rights of the people, may be felicitated on the proſpect which now preſents of opening the channels of information to all parts of the Union. The Preſident of the United States, with that promptitude and deciſion with which he delivers his opinion on every ſubject connected with the public welfare, has recommended this buſineſs to the ſerious conſideration of the Legiſlature.—And it may be depended on that every individual member of both houſes, as well as every officer at the head of the executive departments, are fully impreſſed with *this idea*—that the people have a right to be fully informed of the tranſactions of their government, and of the reaſons on which all its deciſions are founded. This being the caſe, it is hardly poſſible that the public expectation ſhould be again diſappointed.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Oct. 25.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you, that peace is once more made between the Whites and Mulattoes, on Saturday laſt, the 22d inſt. and yeſterday 2500 of the latter marched with their arms into town, and paraded in company with the former before the church; at which time the inhabitants, with the officers of each party, entered the church, and ſung *Te Deum*. How long the peace will laſt, is uncertain, as a number of the inhabitants are not well pleaſed. Upon what terms the peace is made, I cannot at preſent inform you."

The Engliſh newſpapers are, according to ſome late accounts, divided into three deſcriptions—Miniſterial, Anti-Miniſterial, and Neutral—that is, thoſe in favor of Adminiſtration, thoſe againſt it, and thoſe who are indifferent. In this account we do not find that there are any who are in favor of the people—What a ſet of venal wretches does this make of the Printers!—The ſame, or ſimilar accounts, appear reſpecting the French papers—they are ſaid to be licentious to the higheſt degree—the facts only, which they detail, are to be relied on—for in the colliſions of party, right and wrong, truth and falſhood are merely convertible terms—Hence we are obliged to go to the Netherlands for impartiality and honeſty—hence alſo the celebrity of the Leyden Gazette, which is now ſaid to be the oracle of politics in the European world.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/	22/2	pr. £.	111 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		12/6		62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		13/2	13/4	66⅔ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		19/	95 do.
Indents		11/6	56½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	140	to 143	Dollars.

AN OPPONENT is received, but prior engagements prevents its appearing till our next.

FROM THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH CHRONICLE.

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. JOHN BOUSH,

Late MAYOR *of* NORFOLK—*a loss much felt and lamented.*

" *Eheu, fugaces labuntur Anni!*"
" *Linquenda, Tellus & Domus & placens.*"
" *Uxor.*"

AGAIN mild comfort, airy cheering maid,
Again descend! Thy votary claims thy aid.
Thou art my only muse—girl of the sun-beam eye!
Oh bend effulgent from thy cloudless sky,
To where yon fair, young widow, wild and sad,
Is led, half frantic, to her lonely bed.
Soft dews exhal'd from heav'nly flow'rets bring,
And shake them gently from thy silken wing:
With time's dull pencil, every grief efface,
And lull the horror of the last embrace.
Then wide around, sweet maid, thy smiles extend—
He whom she mourns, was every good man's friend;
The poor, the rich, the bondmen and the free,
In this dull, dark'ning hour have need of thee!

BOUSH, had a mind, where mercy would reside
As at her home—an eye unrais'd by pride,
A heart—friendship within and pr...ce was at its door,
A hand—that pour'd its bounties on the poor.
His was a face, whence goodness threw around
Her sweetest smiles—where "joy serene" was found,
And where mild virtue lent its starry ray
To light his friends, along life's thorny way.

SPIRIT so good, why would'st thou haste away,
Why leave thy smiling friends, the chearful day?
Why leave thy FANNY in the world alone,
And thy own body in the mould'ring tomb?
Was it to ride upon the fleeting wind?
Could'st thou in Ether purer blessings find?
Was it to sail upon the curling cloud,
Where fancied forms, in airy figures crow'd?
Or would'st thou soar to where the six'd stars shine,
Nearer to view, how vast, a hand divine
Shap'd their bright orbs? Or in that mournful hour,
Had'st thou a mandate from Almighty pow'r,
To leave far off, the earth, the seas, the air,
And bring before him, every poor man's prayer?
Dazzled you'll stand, where every Saint has stood,
But VEIL thee, with the blessings of the GOOD;
And while around celestial breezes fan,
Be as thou hast been, still the friend of MAN.

Norfolk, Oct. 20, 1791.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) Nov. 9.

Last Friday the General Assembly of this state closed the October session.

In the course of the session, many important matters came before the assembly, which were referred for further consideration to the assembly to be holden in May next. Among others, were the report of a committee on the petition of the sufferers in the seaport-towns, by the inroads and depredations of the British during the late war; stating their sufferings by loss of property to amount of nearly three hundred thousand pounds; and an offer of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a quit-claim of the territory claimed by this state, south of Lake Erie; an act regulating the militia of this state; with others of less consequence. The bill for dividing the state in seven districts, each to choose one member of Congress, was taken back after considerable discussion.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated August 17.

TRANSACTIONS, exhibiting an instance of most abominable fanaticism, which happened lately in the city of Rawa, about 12 leagues from this place.

A reputable woman, widow of an apothecary, named Wilke, a protestant, and an old inhabitant of that place, having some business to transact at Warsaw, was presented by a friend with a doll for the amusement of her children; the oldest of which was a girl of 8 years old.

The children on receiving this doll, without any offensive intention, decorated the same by hanging a small effigy of the (so called) Mother Mary around its neck, which had been given them by a Monk.

A fanatic and enemy to the family, who was a subaltern in the grenadier regiment of Kalzinski, gave information of this innocent diversion—and complaining thereof to the board of civil and military commissioners, as being sacreligious, who caused a criminal process to be issued against the poor widow, mother of the children, by which she was condemned, and sentenced to be beheaded.

Providentially Mr. Krapinski, a member of the Consistory of Dissenters at Warsaw, hearing of this unnatural proceeding, immediately presented a petition in favor of this unhappy woman, to the King and Sovereign Council; in consequence of which, a Salvus Conductus was granted to the poor widow, and orders given to the judge to stay the execution: Privilege was also granted her to appeal to the mixed Assessorial Court, to determine respecting her unhappy situation.

This court, although it preserved the life of the woman, nevertheless, pronounced the following inhuman sentence, viz. "That the unhappy mother should be compelled to chastise her own children in the presence of the instigator with a rod, so long, and until the blood should follow the rod!"—Of which punishment one of the children now lies dangerously ill. After the above sentence was executed, the doll was publickly burned on the 9th day of August, by the hand of the common executioner.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

The First and Second Volumes of the
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THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L.L.D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December. WILLIAM ROGERS,
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Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [1aw]

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it appears by the proceedings in a certain cause now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein *William Webb* is the plaintiff, and *John Parker*, executor of *Thomas Bradly*, deceased) is the defendant, that *Henry Webb* was put out an apprentice to the sea trade by the Greenwich school, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in the year 1776, to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel *Artemisia*, Capt. *Lewellyn*, formerly a Spanish trader, and at that time a navy victualler or transport in his Majesty's service—and whereas it appears that the said *Henry Webb* deserted and ran away from said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Dean* was master or commander, then lying at New-York, North-America; and that the said *Vengeance Privateer*, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, sailed from New-York aforesaid to Savannah, and arrived at such last mentioned port in or about the month of March, 1780, and on the month of April following, to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, the said ship or vessel was seen at Barbadoes in the West-Indies, but the said *Henry Webb* has not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead; it having been reported that the tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the *Vengeance*, which ship was then commanded by Capt. *Knowles*, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, (and among whom the said *Henry Webb* is supposed to have been one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.——Now, in pursuance of an order made in the said cause, bearing date the 31 of December, 1790, any person or persons who can give any account or information touching the said *Henry Webb*, or of the said ship *Vengeance*, or whether the said *Henry Webb* be living or dead, and if dead, when or wheresoever he died, are requested to give such information to *William Weller Pepys*, Esq. one of the Masters of said Court, at his Chambers in Symonds's-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; and such person or persons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to *Samuel Naylor*, Esq. the Solicitor in said cause, No. 4, Great Newport-street, London; or to the Rev. *John Stanford*, No. 33, John-street, New-York; or to *John Prettyjohn*, Esq. Bridgetown, Barbadoes. W. W. PEPYS.

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October 15, 1791.

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ISAAC SNOWDEN. Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

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N.B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

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